**Predicting Hospital Length of Stay**

**Names**

**Abstract:**

Increasing healthcare costs in an unstable political and social landscape in the United States requires better understanding of how costs arise. Patient length of stay (LoS) in a hospital is one factor that directly contributes to increased healthcare costs. Models predicting length of stay can help better understand the factors that influence LoS, such as changes in management, administration and policy. To complete such an analysis, a dataset containing information on 3612 patients was used, which was collected by the Good Health Corporation. Upon reviewing this data, a multiple linear regression model was produced with LoS as the outcome variable with eight predictors, validated by the bootstrap method. Summary statistics for this model include an adjusted r2 value of X , a cp value of X and an AIC of X. As expected, predictive elements were all determinants of the patient’s health. However due to the low r2 value, it is suggested that a different modeling technique be used to explore the variables responsible for the variation in LoS. Upon understanding the complex relationship between the different covariates, management and administration can be altered to reduce cost.

**Introduction**

High healthcare costs are of primary concern in the United States (Ravi B. Parikh, 2017). Cost is consistently rising with questionable improvements in quality of care in comparison to other nations (Joseph L. Dieleman, 2016). Due to this and systemic concerns, there has been widespread debate on healthcare policy and how to optimize management and healthcare administration (Barack H. Obama, 2017) (Clinton, 2016) (Henry J. Aaron, 2017). To do this, a better understanding of factors that influence overall costs is necessary. For example, patient length of stay (LoS) in a hospital, is directly associated with cost (Paul A Taheri, 2000) (Fine MJ, 2000). There have been various attempts at predicting LoS using statistical modelling (A. Azari, 2013) (Gordon H. Robinson, 1966). Good Health Corporation (GHC) has collected data on 3612 hospital patients including LoS and other variables, requesting that a predictive model with LoS as the outcome be created based on input predictors.

**Methods**

**Data Source**

The GHC collected information on a total of 3682 hospital visits from 3612 patients over the age of 17. The visit had to have occurred within 24 hours of hospital admission and includes variables such as LoS (days), the modified early warning score (MEWS), the Charlson Comorbidity Index rank, if admitted to ICU during visit, the number of ER visits in the previous 6 months, insurance type, patient demographics and vital signs.

**Data Processing and Cleaning**

The GHC dataset was processed and cleaned to ensure accuracy and model validity. Only the first visit was included in analysis if individuals were admitted to the hospital more than once. Due to skewedness and nonnormality of LoS, a natural logarithm was applied to the variable. For vital sign predictor variables, outliers were identified using the standard z-score method, where values outside of the middle 99.9% of the distribution, or 3.291 standard deviations away from the mean, were replaced with the mean for the predictor. For O2 saturation all values over 100% were removed. This processing removed unrealistic values such as temperatures over 50degrees Celsius. For model building, we only used relevant predictors including: 30 day readmit rate, ER visits in past 6 months, Charson Index rank, MEWS, ICU visit during hospitalization, demographics (age, race, marital status), insurance type and vital signs (respiration rate, O2 saturation, BMI, Heartrate, Temperature, diastolic blood pressure and systolic blood pressure). We decided to omit data on patient religion due to lack of relevance.

**Model Selection**

Using our selected predictors, we utilized both stepwise regression and criterion based automatic procedures to select the best multiple linear regression model. The final model with the highest adjusted R2 value, lowest CP value and as few predictors as possible to ensure usability was selected.

**Model Diagnostics**

Once the optimal model was selected, model assumptions were checked. A residuals vs fitted value plot was created to detect for error heteroscedasticity. A quantile-quantile plot was created to detect normality of residuals. A scale-location plot was created to detect residual spread. A residuals versus leverage plot was created to help identify influential cases. Model outliers in the LoS were screened for using studentized residuals. Outliers were removed, and we remodeled without the outliers. As the adjusted R2 value increased we kept the new model. Leverage values in predictors were screened for as were influential predictors and none were significant enough to remove. Finally, multicollinearity was also screened for using VIF values and the findings were not significant.

**Model Validation**

We validated our final model using a Bootstrap method using 1000 repeats and calculated bias estimates for out model coefficients.

**Results:**

**Data Summary**

The mean length of stay was 5.461 days with a standard deviation of 5.92. Data cleaning and missing data resulted in some loss of data for certain predictors as seen in the reduces n in table 1. Summary statistics for all relevant continuous predictors used in model selection and for length of stay are included in table 1 and proportions for categorical variables are included in

**Final Model**

We selected a final model given by criterion based automatic model selection that included: readmit rate within past 30 days, ER visits, Charson Index rank, Age, Respiration Rate, Heart Rate, temperature and Systolic Blood pressure as predictors. Model coefficients are included in table 3. The adjusted R2 for the model is X the CP score is X and the AIC values was X. All model diagnostic graphs are included in figure 1. As seen, all model assumptions were met. Bootstap validation produced bias values for all model coefficients which are included in table 3. Bias values were low and non-significant.

**Discussion**

We were able to produce a predictive model for hospital length of stay using 8 predictors. Our model used a log transformation, meaning that each coefficient in table 3 means X controlled for all other variables. Most predictors were related to vital signs or current health status. This suggests that as expected the length of stay in a hospital is associated with how healthy the patient is or if they have recently been to the hospital (ER visits and admission to a hospital within the past 30 days). Our model suggests that factors such as insurance type, race or marital status have negligible impact on hospital stay as would be expected. It is worth noting that are multiple linear model does not fit the data well looking at the low adjusted R2 value. Though bootstrap validation suggested that our model is valid based on the data we have, it may not be the best model possible. Utilizing other models such as different fits (quadratic, exponential, etc.) or possibly more advanced machine learning techniques (artificial neural nets, deep learning, etc.) on larger data sets may produce a better predictive model. Add mean inflating R2

# References

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**Tables and Figures:**

**Table 1.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **n** | **Mean** | **Sd** | **Minimum** | **Maximum** | **Median** |
| Length of Stay (Days) | 3532 | 5.404 | 5.804 | 0.04167 | 87.96 | 3.792 |
| Age (Years | 3532 | 65.68 | 18.69 | 18 | 105 | 68 |
| ER Visits in past 6 months | 3532 | 1.743 | 1.577 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| BMI | 2849 | 27.94 | 5.869 | 5.1 | 51.9 | 28.35 |
| Systolic BP | 3527 | 130.5 | 16.55 | 88.78 | 184.9 | 129.3 |
| Diastolic BP | 3531 | 72.22 | 8.901 | 43.65 | 104.2 | 71.86 |
| O2 Saturation | 3529 | 97.38 | 1.596 | 80 | 100 | 97.54 |
| Temperature (C) | 3530 | 36.74 | 0.4135 | 33.78 | 39.65 | 36.73 |
| Heart Rate | 3527 | 79.68 | 11.9 | 37.58 | 122.4 | 79.06 |
| Respiration Rate | 3529 | 3529 | 1.598 | 12 | 26.79 | 17.75 |

**Table 2.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **N (%)** |
| **Gender** | |
| Male | 1660 (46.0) |
| Female | 1952 (54.0) |
| **Race** | |
| White | 2057 (56.9) |
| Black | 772 (21.4) |
| Asian | 249 (6.9)\_ |
| Native American (Alaskan) | 22 (0.6) |
| Native American (Hawaiian/Pacific Islander) | 4 (0.1) |
| Other | 508 (14.1) |
| **Insurance Status** | |
| Medicare | 1425 (39.5) |
| Medicaid | 166 (4.6) |
| Private | 1987 (55.0) |
| Missing Data | 34 (0.9) |
| **Marital Status** | |
| Single | 951 (26.3) |
| Married | 1607 (44.5) |
| Widowed | 690 (19.1) |
| Divorced | 235 (6.5) |
| Separated | 51 (1.4) |
| Civil Union | 1 (0.0) |
| Missing Data | 77 (2.1) |
| **30 Day Readmit Rate** | 517 (14.3) |

**Table 3**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor | Coefficient Value | P-Value | Bootstrap Bias |
| Intercept | -6.6121133 | 3.98e-07 | -4.421041e-02 |
| Readmit in Past 30 Days | 0.1807683 | 2.80e-05 | 4.331755e-04 |
| ER Visits in past 6 months | 0.0669272 | 4.55e-12 | 5.771404e-04 |
| Charson Index rank | 0.0421502 | 5.93e-07 | -3.036915e-04 |
| Age (Years) | 0.0109857 | < 2e-16 | 1.558764e-05 |
| Respiration Rate | 0.0660580 | 8.66e-13 | 1.109412e-03 |
| Heartrate | 0.0076618 | 1.66e-09 | 1.178587e-05 |
| Internal Temperature | 0.1616098 | 4.61e-06 | 4.391052e-04 |
| Systolic BP | -0.0058352 | 1.49e-10 | 3.853057e-05 |

**Figure 1.**